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THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

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Tariff Reform The "Chicago Record-Herald" quotes

Representative Babcock as expressing the belief that his bill removing duties from trust-controlled products will pass the next Congress, and as saying that if Congress does not adopt a plan of tariff reform, the people will next year. The reasons for Mr. Babcock's confidence that Congress will act favorably are not given, and it is more than likely that it comes from his clear perception of the merits of such a measure The proposal is so manifestly just that he can scarcely contemplate the possibility of Congress refusing to take favorable action upon it. If this is his sole reliance it is to be feared that he is taking entirely too much for granted. Considerations of justice are not wholly without weight with Congress, but, unfortunately, they generally have count ed for very little when the tariff has been the subject of legislation. Apart from Mr. Babcock, not a Republican of any national prominence has expressed a direct approval of his measure or of anulogous proposition. There have been a few vague generalities pointing in that direction, but nothing With very few exceptions the recognized leaders of the Republican party have scouted the idea of enacting any such measure. Still, the Wisconsin Representative may have been counting noses, and possibly he has some knowledge of which we are not advised. The latter portion of his statement, however, is very significant. If Congress does not act, the people will next year, says Mr. Babcock. This presents the matter in a different light. Evidently be has been feeling the public pulse, and there can be no question as thing in it which the American people to how it beats upon this subject. There has not been a time in many story. Only a few days before the Hayyears when the tariff figured as strong Pauncefote Treaty was sent to the ly as it is likely to in the next election if Congress falls to take action along undoubtedly at the instance of the State the lines of Mr. Babcock's bill. And Department, that the proposed conventhe position of the tariff reformers will tion contemplated the abrogation of the be stronger, politically, than it has been Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and otherwise in recent years. Never have the abuses

The late President McKinley saw it ing the terms of that agreement from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the 8 matter of indifference whether his Senate. Possibly he believed that the views had undergone a fundamental then towering power of Marcus A. change concerning the tariff principle. Hanna would pull him through. But or he simply saw in a clear light the change in the American industrial sit- hind him were madequate to overcome nation. Nothing can be more certain the national objection to a measure than that he favored a very substantial departure from the policy now in vogue. Although his arguments and axioms were essentially free trade in character, it is not necessary to assume pillars of the temple and destroy the shipbuilding. She has just made her tion does not require us to go so far as hours she averaged eighteen and eightthat. But his negotiation of numerous reciprocity treaties and his urgent low eighteen knots and at times reachdistinct admissions that the time had derops battleship of twelve thousand

Political parties are sometimes in the greatest danger when superficially their position appears to be the strongest. of the Retvizan may be readily appre This may be the case with the Republican party at the present time. It his view. No party can safely undertake to defend a thing which is palpadeeply concerned.

Reciprocity Difficulties.

In its October issue "The World's Work" editorially says:

"If establishing satisfactory reciprocity rela If establishing satisfactory reciprocity rela-issuers as easily done as said the trouble old soon be ended. But our experience has well that securing the consent of the Senate a reciprocity treaty is the most difficult task of the Administration could undertake. Esally difficult is it when great commercial in

This is true, and the magazine named stand in the United States there are always great commercial interests inof actual value. And this is not all. The interests involved, standing seprotection with the enormous wealth which they have acquired under a system excluding all foreign competition, are able to exert a most potential influence for the defeat of any such

As a mere abstract proposition, any great protected industry would be en tirely willing to have protection withdrawn from all others. But the question does not present itself in the ab struct. A single great industry cannot have protection for itself alone; it must concede the same advantage to othe important industries in order to secure united action on behalf of the policy. As a rule, a great corporation engage in manufacturing a certain line of the fact that words which should exthing in the way of protection to other for the sake of getting what it wants places where they do not belong, and for itself. This is one of the worst | made first absurd and finally meaningfeatures of the whole system. If the

protective policy had not been carried beyond the point of enabling the Amercan producer fairly to compete with foreigners the objections to it would lose much of their force.

Unfortunately, though, instead of be

manufacturer to compete with the forelgner the tariff has been framed with view of excluding foreign competition and giving the American manufacturer a complete monopoly. And it does not even stop here. It affords such an excess of protection that in many cases the prices in the home market can be set so high as actually to cover losses on sales abroad. It is not likely that many American goods are sold at a oss in other countries, but it could be done on a considerable scale if really necessary to make an inroad upon the foreign market. In fact, the extreme advocates of protection have claimed that this was being done right along, and they have sought to justify it by the plea that we must break into the markets of other countries. The whole idea is utterly specious. Obviously foreign trade on a considerable scale which involves a loss cannot be desirable, for it is just so much subtracted from the profits realized at home. If the trade can only be secured by selling at a loss it can only be held by continuing to do so, and American manufacturers are not in business for any such purpose. Speaking generally, there no doubt is a profit upon the goods sold abroad, although it must necessarily be much less than is real-

ized in the home market. But the particular point is this: The great trusts are entrenched behind the tariff. in order to deprive them of any portion of their unrighteous advantages affirmative action must be secured. To defeat such action they never have hesitated, and never will hesitate, to use a portion of the enormous profits unjustly wrung from the American consumer. They may or may not actually corrupt Senators and Representatives. Probably they do. But they certainly make it their business to see that both houses of Congress are well filled with their friends-men who will do about what they are wanted to, and ask very few troublesome questions. So far as possible the "great commercial interests" appeal to the protection sentiment as it existed years ago, but where this falls we may be sure that other means will be employed. It will be in the highest degree instructive to observe how for the next Congress will travel along the line of the late President McKlaley's views as expressed by him in his Buffalo speech.

The New Hay-Pauncefore Trenty.

The extent to which the new canal treaty with Great Britain is being dis cussed in Administration papers leads us to suspect that there may be somewill not like when they know the Senate it was generally reported, and was a genuine American agreement.

even Mr. Hanna and all the forces bewhich the whole country felt was a

proposition of shame and disgrace. The new Russian battleship Retvizar that he was anxious to pull down the is a splendid triumph for American whole edifice of protection. The situa- trial trip, and for twelve consecutive tenths knots an hour-never falling be plea for a policy that would enlarge the ing nineteen. This is a truly remarkforeign markets for our goods were able achievement. Here we have a poncome for a substantial modification of tons, encased in heavy armor, plunging a system which, besides doing rank in- through the water at a rate which but justice to our own people, has left us a few short years ago could not have without a commercial friend in the been equaled by the fastest "ocean greyhound" affoat, When it is considered that the famous Oregon only rates as a sixteen knot ship, the capabilities ciated.

At this particular juncture, the buildsurely is so if Mr. Babcock is right in ing of such a vessel by the Cramps is a matter of deep significance to the American people. It has an important bly and inexcusably wrong, and in bearing upon the question of naval conwhich the masses of the people are struction in the United States, and also upon various points involved in the upbuilding of our merchant marine. First, we have it demonstrated that no better vessels can be constructed anywhere than those turned out by American The Russian Government aimed to get the best battleship in the world of its class, and so far as speed is concerned she has been completely successful. Not only this, but we must suppose that the bid of the Gramps was satisfactory in the matter of price. We might have added that as matters now can hardly imagine the Russian Government paying much more, if any, than a vessel of the same class would volved in any reciprocity proposition have cost elsewhere. Therefore it may be said that the construction of this magnificent sea fighter proves that we curely sheltered behind the barriers of can compete with any other nation on earth in the building of ships, both as

to quality and price. This strengthens the argument in favor of a first-class navy for the United States, and at the same time it destroys the specious pleas in favor of a shipping subsidy. If we can build splendid battleships for foreign countries, we certainly can build merchant steamers

for ourselves. The Degradation of English.

The author of a book recently published, under the title "Word and guest of no mean distinction. It was he Phrase," uses some rather strong lan- who wrote the Japanese constitution, the guage in regard to what he calls the most remarkable document that ever emdegradation of English. He points out ods is willing to concede almost any- press sublime, beautiful or terrible thoughts are constantly thrust into be received among us with extreme re-

"sacrifice," which, from being applied to a sacred rite, has come to be used in advertising dry goods sales. The Romans, so far as the works of their greatest authors bear destimony, were never guilty of this sort of thing, and it seems rather inconsistent for a peoing intended to enable the American ple whose forefathers were for genera tions taught to believe that their eternal salvation hung upon one act of sacri fice to degrade the word itself by asso ciating it with a sale of handkerchiefs

It is a fact, however, that not only this, but innumerable other words have been dragged from the cathedral to the market place, and given meanings in some cases directly opposed to their original significance. The same writer mentions "injured innocence" as a phrase which has come to be used only in sarcasm, so that the condition originally described by these two words has actually no fitting phrase belonging to

The ways in which a word comes to express a commonplace or vile thought instead of that which is benutiful are as the sands of the sea. In the case of "sacrifice" the downfall of the word is probably due to its frequent use by cant preachers and teachers. In their zeal to make a dramatic and emotional religion a part of daily life, some of these people have lost all sense of proportion and stiffed whatever sense of humor they may have possessed. It is essentially absurd to talk seriously of the foregoing of one's cup of coffee or plece of pie as a sacrifice, or as a religious act of any kind. It is simply common sense if the self-denial is necessary, and foolishness if it is not. The same people are wont to talk of guidance from heaven in the matter of choosing a pair heaven in the matter of choosing a pair as much as 2,540 gailons. But with beer of gloves. They have relievated the it was different. One hundred Englishword sacrifice until it has become familiar to the ears of the public, and have taken out of it the beauty and solemnity originally associated with it men drank 1,230 gallous in 1829, while in solemnity originally associated with it by the Church. One way in which the degradation of English can be prevented is by thorough and wise education of the masses in matters of taste, and this is not a very difficult task to accomplish. In spite of the abominable specimens of art, literature, and music furnished the majority of children for their entertainment, they do oftentimes grow up with the ability to appreciate what is good; and left to its unbaised judgment a child will usually choose good literature from a mediey of story books good and bad. The wave of commercialism which now and then engulish popular taste is not so powerful that it will absolutely ruin the judgment of the people. If pure English is taught in the schools, and good literature is given to the masses of the people, the rubto the masses of the people, the rubbish which sometimes passes muster under the name of fiction will not find se many readers.

In one of those magazines dear to the hearts of the kind of women who read to wit, that Russia is slowly but surely them-magazines devoted to heart-toheart talks and chiffons, religion and soup-there is found some advice to the October bride which is, all things considered, rather terrifying in its solem-

likely that she could follow these instructions if she wished. Girls of nineteen or twenty are not much given to the study of heredity, and perhaps it is just as well that they are not, for if they saw things with the chastened vision of their elders it is probable that the human race would die out. The trial which is only an incident of mid- impossible to conclude a commercial die age is a tragedy to the vivid imagination and intense feeling of youth. The girl of twenty may marry a man who will, half a lifetime later, show s great many of his father's traits, but by the time he does his wife will have learned to make allowance for human nature. The youth of twenty-one may be quite convinced that he wants a paragon for a wife, but ten years later he will have found that a warm-hearted human girl, though she may have her lion. Hungary was perfectly justified in human girl, though she may have her faults, is less uncomfortable to live with than an angel would be. In short, when people are young they want everyone else to be perfect; when they have reached years of wisdom they be gin to feel that it is less trouble to tolerate the faults of others than to hold themselves up to the standard set by a company of saints. And so the world goes on without any very serious up-should attempt to make her ally pay the heavals, and human nature is improved. on the whole, about as fast as is possi-

Of course, it is desirable for people about to marry to be sure that they care for each other, and admire each other's good qualities with all their might; but if either is disposed to idealize the other, or demand perfect happiness in the daily living of a workaday world, there will have to be a dreadful distillusion sooner or later. Ideals are good, but they are seldom realized; and people who idealize their friends are apt to become bitter cynics when they find that their dolls are stuffed with sawdust. In these circumstances, it seems advisable not to encourage imaginative maidens to insist on their

anafed from an Oriental people. It ship of state through many troubled waters. Marquis Ito is a man who should places where they do not belong, and spect and honor. It is country shares with made first absurd and finally meaning us the task of promoting civilization in less. As an example he cites the word

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Another famine is impending in India in the province of Guperat. The immediate cause is a plague of rats, which have destroyed the young crops, that the Gov-ernment tried to meet by rewards for a certain number of rats tails. But India is one of the countries that you never can tell about, and the natives chose egard the life of the rats as sacred, and llowed them to live and grow fat. London letter, however, declares that for four cents instead of five cents beither scarcity of rain nor plagues of rats nor locusts will account for bronic recurrences of famine in India; that the real responsibility lies at the door of the vanya, who are grain merchants, and are nearly all rich and many of them very rich. The poor farmer whose crop has falled, comes to one these men for help and gets it only his own conditions, namely, that the whole of the next year's crop must be handed over, the vanya only undertaking to supply a little food in return and perhaps the seed for the following year, the heps the seed for the following year, the crop of which will also belong to him. Thus the vanya hoards his grain year after year, and in the year of famine sells it at an excipitant rate, while the poor man and his family die. The mass of the people are thus kept perpetually poor and in a year of famine they inevitably die unless Government relief comes. It is these remorscless speculators, and not natural causes, this account contends, that are at the bottom of India's trouble, and there will be no relief until they are curbed.

There are some interesting facts in the statistics of the consumption of alcoholic liquids in different parts of the world which have just been issued by the British Board of Trade. In the year 1900 every hundred English people drank between them 39 gallons, or 234 bettles of wine. In the United States the consumption proba bly was not quite so much, for in the previous year it was only 22 gollons per hundred. In Germany, however, it amounted to 145 gailons; and in France to men imbibed 3,170 gallons, while

A good idea of the reaction that is taking place among certain factions in France against the Russian alliance is and in an article recently published by Camille Pelletan, one of the leading members of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he brings a new charge against Russia; destroying all hope of la revanche, not be cause she loves Germany, but because it suits her purpose to gratify her near neighbor even at the expense of her fond ally. Russia sent France to Kiel. It was be stronger, pointeauly, than it has deem in recent years. Never have the aluses of the tariff been so glaring as they are now. The struggle will be for the elimination of abuses, and not for the overthrow of the protective system in its entirety. As matters now stand it will hardly be possible for the leaders of the Republican party to frighten the people with the spectre of free trade. All of the people cannot be fooded all of the time, nor can even a majority of them.

If there is not great room for reform in our tariff laws then indeed there is nothing in politics or statecraft to which that term can fittingly be applied. Mr. Babcock perceives it, and so do many other lifelong Republicans. The late President McKinley saw it were clearly. For present purposes it is matter of indifference whether his the matter of indifference whether his the first perfuse of that the season of the applied of the late of the late of the control of the structure of the people cannot be fooded all of the time, nor can even a majority of them.

If there is not great room for reform in our tariff laws then indeed there is not freat President McKinley saw it is which are so pleasing, and that it was such an hone to have these matters and the such as a considered the control of the season o Russia that made France an ally of Gersomething more than fetes and festivities

Most of the influential Austrian news papers approve very heartily of the at-titude assumed by the Austro-Hungarian Government-at the instigation of M Szell, the Hungarian Premier-with regard to the German tariff. They commenwarmly M. Szell's declaration that it is treaty with Germany on the basis of th practically prohibitive duties on certain agricultural products included in jected customs tariff. Some of them protest, more or less emphatically, against the alleged assumption by Hungary of the right to decide independently an im portant question affecting the future commercial policy of the monarchy, but it is generally admitted that as an agreement on such a question between the two haives of the Empire is essential to com should attempt to make her say pay the price necessary to secure the support of the agrarians in the German Reichstag and the Prusslan Diet. It was only the official publication of the customs tariff that removed all doubt on the subject and showed that it was high time for Austria to look to her defences."

The Scandinavian magazines are devotng much space these days to illustra tions of scenes of the recent visit of King Edward in Denmark and Sweden. After the happy family gathering in the Fredensborg castle near Christiania, the British ruler accepted the invitation of King Oscar to proceed on his yacht Osborn the coast of Sweden and pass a day in the

astle of Steckheim. King Edward spent most of his tim peeding along the highways of Denmari and Scandinavia to his motor. As the au-omobile has not yet gained much of a foothold in Denmark even among royalty the advent of King Edward's motor was a great novelty and the big and little princes and princesses enjoyed the outings

The only one of the royalties whom n

There is an impression in this city that the French Government is taking a considerable interest in the scheme to unload the old collapsed Panama Canal project on the United States Government. The Government of our sister Republic should understand that nothing could be more offensive to the people of this country than any attempt on its part to influence the action of our Congress is the matter. As a matter of fact, the Panama deal is as dead as a doornall. An attempt by France to resuscitate it would only lead to bad feeling and positively nothing clear.

Marquis Ito, formerly Prime Minister of Japan, who is in Washington today, is a guest of no mean distinction. It was he who wrote the Japanese constitution, the most remarkable document that ever emanded from an Oriental people. It

ous of all his surroundings.

TO CROSS IN AN AIRSHIP.

M. Hutin's Project for Inspecting

the Panama Canal Route. Great secrecy surrounds the many con ferences being held each day between Rear Admiral Waiker, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and Maurice Huiin, President of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company. No statement has been made by either of the conferees concerning the question now being agitated. It was stated officially last night the final report of the Commission will be completed and handed to Presiient Roosevelt before Congress convenes This will give the President ample time to incorporate in his message a recomendation in regard to the building of an inter-ocean canal across the Isthmus

of Panama. There seems to be no doubt that M. Hutin has made a definite proposition on behalf of the company which he repre-sents. The nature of the proposition, however, is very carefully guarded. Admiral Walker proposes that the first pub-lic statement shall come from either the President or Congress.

A novel proposition made by M. Hutir.

during his conference with the Commis-sion will probably, in a short time, result in a trip being made across the sthmus in a balloon for the purpose of dewing the route of the Panama Canal Flying machines and submarine boats ere at present occupying the attention of the Isthmian Canal Commission, while interest to the big isthmian waterway has begun to flag. This is due to the presence at the Commission meetings of the eager Frenchmen, ostensibly here to omote the interests of the Panama Caaal Company, who all day long devote their time and energies to the latest Parislan craze, and study the records of aeri-

"How to build a canal" has been supereded by "How to manage a flying ma-

The new subject just introduced into The new subject just introduced into the discussions of the Canal Commission entered with the arrival of Maurice Hutin, the President of the Panama Canal Company. He "tsiked" canal for one day, and then grew enthusiastic upon the subject of midair locomotion. M. Hutin has just come from Paris, where the bulloon craze is at its height. Already he has breached numerous achiems to the has broached numerous schemes to the members of the Commission, which, if put into execution, would possibly solve many of the difficulties in connection with the canal.

of the difficulties in connection with the canal.

His last suggestion, that the Canal Commission view the work of the Panama Canal from a balloon, has been luke-warmly received by members of the Commission, who, not having become enthusiastic upon the subject as is M. Hutin, view the prospect dubiously.

To M. Hutin, however, the project is not only a perfectly feasible one, but would be attended by no innonsiderable amount of practical result. He thinks that a trip across the isthmus in an upto-dute thing machine would simplify matters considerably.

Whether this proposition is being seriously considered by members of the Commission, however, is not known, although it is believed that M. Hutin himself would not be average to being one of the party to perform the feat, but would, on the contrary, enter upon it with great willingness. It is not an inoprobability that some such a trip across the isthmus will be made.

It is pointed out that by no other means can a complete observation of the canal route be obtained. M. Hutin, who is understood to have taken great interest in the experiments made with balloons at Paris and elsewhere in France, is enthusiastically in favor of the project.

The plans, as now but partly formed, provide for the building or purchase of a suitable vehicle for aerial mayigation. The flying machine, or balloon, would be made in France and shipped direct to the isthmus. The party, a very small one, which would include M. Hutin, a member of the Panama Canal Commission, and others, would leave Colon in the aerial machine and follow the route of the canal across the isthmus to Panama. It is believed that this could be accomplished without difficulty.

It is pointed out that on the short

believed that this could be accomplished without difficulty.

It is pointed out that on the short aerial voyage across the isthmus the most practical method of viewing the route of the Panama Canal would be presented. Although the question has not yet ached the stage at which

Although the question has not yet reached the stage at which the project is assured of being carried out, yet it is being considered, and may form one of the most interesting and picturesque features of the iong history of dramatic events connected with the Panama Canai. The discussion of air ships and balloons by M. Huth continues at the conferences with the Panama Canai Commission, and but little, so far, has been actually accomplished.

PERSONAL.

King George of Greece is one of the few members of the European royal fam-liles who stick to the bicycle habit, to which nearly all were a prey a few years ago. He takes long rides every morning.

The late President Lorenzo Show, of the Mormon Church, left no will, and the property owned by him, according to the administrator, is valued at \$10,000 to \$12,-000. The heirs number 30, including 2 wives, 12 sons, 13 daughters and 3 grandwives, 12 sons, 12 daugnters and 3 grand-children, but in the administrator's list the name of Leroi C. Snow, the reputed favorite son of the late Church President, does not appear. Neither does the name of his mother, Minnie Jensen Snow, the youngest wife, with whom the decedent was living at the time of his death.

The "second ten" for the Institute of 70 at Harvard chosen from the class of 1904 at Harvard has been announced. The list includes six men from Boston, replist includes six men from Boston, representing some of the most prominent and exclusive families. It is as follows: W. A. Burnham, Boston; E. G. Chadwick, Boston; G. Fairchild, Boston; E. V. R. Thayer, Boston; G. P. Snow, Tweeds, N. Y., E. C. Rust, Boston; R. Lane, Boston; H. P. Hollis, East Islip, N. Y., W. P. Bingden, New York City; C. de L. Oelrichs, New York City; honorary member, H. A. Murlock.

Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, says that he made small can-non even as a boy. While firing a musket

gary, known to the tribe as War Hawk, gary, knewn to the tribe as war Hawk, is quoted as saying, when he was presented to the Duke of Cornwall and York: "King's men very kind to us. "Merican man he darn bad to Injun. King's man help; long knives kill."

The Rev. Sheldon A. Harris, a Congre gational minister of Dwight, Ill., has been elected vice president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, His election, the delegates say, will be the means of bring-ing about a better understanding between the Church and organized labor. The Rev. James Addison Ingle, who has

been chosen by the Episcopal General Convention as Bishop of Hankow, China, was graduated from the University of Vir-ginia in 1888, and soon afterward went to China as a missionary. For some years be has been in charge of the church at The first five cadets, in order of merit,

at West Point, are all Southern boys. They hall from Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Maryland. Missinsippi bears off the paim with two of her sons, one of whom is the head of the

The German Emperor is an excellent thot, in spite of his lame arm. He uses kind of prop, on which he rests his arm when taking aim. Kaiser Wilhelm is wonlerfully apt, and to see him riding, shootderfully apt, and to see him roung, snooting or driving it would never be supposed that he has a crippled arm, and that he cannot even cut up his own meat at dinner. The only thing he has not attempted to do is cyling, and this is the reason that the German Empress has a rejudice against the wheel.

Joseph R. Wilson, of the class of 1902. aw, who was yesterday elected senior lass president of the department of law, class president of the department of law, liniversity of Peunsylvania, has won the highest popular honors given at the uni-versity in 10 years. He is the first man since the law school was founded in 1730 who has carried his class presidency through the entire three years' course, in addition to winning the presidency of the Miller Law Club of the university, one of the foremost students' legal or-ganizations in America.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Increasing Anger Manifested To.

ward the War Office, LONDON, Oct. 19.—Lord Salisbury will return to London from Beautley on Wednesday, Lethargic by age and temperament though he be, he cannot fail to be influenced by the manifestations of anxiety and anger with the Government on every hand. Tory papers like the "Times," the "Standard," and the "Morning Post" are perhaps the angriest of all. The "Spectator" today plainly warns the Ministry that a public temper is rapidly rising which asks: "Had we not better try plainer men?"

The War Office primarily is respond for this state of the public mind. Mr. Brodrick means well, but events are proving that the task of bringing the war to an end and clearing out the barnacles of the War Department is quite beyoud his strength. It is difficult to recall a time in living memory when such epithets were hurled at the Ministry as have been expended this week, chiefly by political supporters, upon the War Office treatment of the unpaid yeomen returned from South Africa, whom the officials left to starvation and destitution rather than forego their red tape regulations as to the proper procedure before payment After weeks of angry agitation, the War office this morning issues the calmest of notices insisting upon the production be which are unproduceable because of the confusion of the South African campaign, proofs which, as one paper says, often

have gone to light Boer camplires.

The plain man asks in amazement, see ing that the muddle is of Government making, "Why not accept the same proof of good faith as is accepted in the case of a prisoner on ball-namely, his recog-nizance by two householders?" He goes on to ask with more wrath than amazment, why, in such flagrant cases of War Office failure, the responsibility is not brought right home at once to the offending official in order to prevent re-

This is done in Admiralty cases. The torpedo boat destroyer Cobra was wfecked September 15. This week has seen the end of the public court-martial, which thrashed out the whole question of esponsibility and brought in a verdict which satisfies the public. In the case of from the War Office, muddle has succeeded East. muddle from the beginning of the war till now, without the smallest effort, so far as the public knows, to trace the responsibility. Behind this dissatisfaction with the War Office lies, of course, the supreme public weariness at the protraction of this war and uneasiness over such dis-closures as are made this morning of the marrielly in the liberty in of this war and uneasiness over such disclosures an are made this morning of the
mortality in the Boer concentration
camps. The official returns show that
1,04 white children died in September in
the Transvaal camps and 85 in the
Orange River Colony camps, making 1,89
deaths among \$1,700 children. The oppoments of the war base upon these distressing figures the gravest indictments
against the Government for not moving
the camps to Cape Colony or Natal, mear
the sea, where children can live.

On the other hand, it is pointed out
that heavy as the death rates look, they
are not enormous as judged by South
African peace standards. The rate in
Middleburg, Cape Colony, before the war
was 150 per thousand. The increase in
the popuration of the Orange Free State
between 1856 and 1850 was only if per
thousand per annum, though the race is
proverhially prolific. Moreover, the evidence of English nurses in South Africa
accustomed to the slums of London is
quoted to prove that the mortality in the
camps is due to the great uncleanliness
of Boer habits. They say that to ordain
that Boer basies shall be washed once a
week and Boer women once a month
would be misleading to close these notes
without adding that indignant and anxlous though the Englishman is, there are
no substantial signs of any weakening
of his determination to close the, war on
the lines of a camplete subjugation of the
Boers.

The greatest interest has been awaken.

the lines of a complete subligation of the Boers.

The greatest interest has been awakened by the results, this week, of the experiments of the Armstrong and Orlong system for the wireless transmission of electrical energy. The Marconi system works through the air. The English inventors work through the ground. A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," who was present at yesterday's experiments, says that he went to a small wooden house, where a spike bearing the telephoning apparatus was driven into the ground. In a field 400 yards away was a similar apparatus, unconnected. He pressed the button four times and there were sounded four tops as an answer. He

phoning apparatus was driven into the sround. In a field 400 yards away was a similar apparatus, unconnected. He pressed the button four times and there were sounded four taps as an answer. He pressed the button seven times and seven taps were sounded. Through the same apparatus he heard the human voice, but the apparatus certainly was not working weil, the ground being sodden with rain, but after a preliminary and unintelligible muttering and buzzing came the words, repeated again and again, "Is it all right?"

Mr. Armstrong has a plan for varying the pitch or tone in which the radiations are sent. There are 40,000 pitches or tones, bufferent tones pass harmlessly by one another. Thus the chances of one tone meeting or nullifying another tone are 1 to 40,000. Other experiments gave wireless control to torpedoes from land 500 yards away. A development of this invention might render obsolets the finest fortifications, and the new submarines, needing no crew, would be converted into torpedoes. Again Mr. Armstrong presses a button in the house, and an unconnected lamp, two miles and a half away, instantly lights. When he presses the button again the light is extinguished. Unlike Tesla's experiments, Armstrong's feats are accomplished with very low vonage.

The First Map Which Recognized "America."

(From the New York Staats-Zeitung.) Father Joseph Fischer, S. J., professor of geography and history in the Stella Matutina school at Feldkirch, in the Vorariberg, discovered last July two large maps by Waldseemulier in the library of Prince Waldburg-Wolferg at Wolfegg Castle. Each map is in twenty-four large folio sheets. One is entitled "Universalis Cosmographia Secundum Ptolemael Traditionem et Americi Vespucit Allorumque Lustrationes." (Universal Cosmography According to Ptolemy's Traditions and the Journeys of Americus Vespucius and Others.) The other is described as "Carta Marina Navigatoria. Portugallen ses Navigationes Atque Tocius Cogniti Orbisterre Marisque formam Naturamque, Situs et Terminos Nostris Temporibus Recognitos et ab antiquorum Traditione Differentes, Echam Quoram Vetusti non Meminerunt Autores, hec Generaliter Indicat." (This marine navigating chart indicates generally the mavigating of the Portuguese, and the form and nature of the whole known globe of land annot of sea, the places and boundaries discovered in our times maps by Waldseemuller in the library during the Civil War he was knocked down by the recoil, and this gave him in-directly the idea for the famous Maxim the Journeys of Americus Vespocius and Autores, hee Generaliter Indicat." (This marine navigating chart indicates generally the navigations of the Portuguese, and the form and nature of the whole known globe of land and of sea, the places and houndaries discovered in our times and differing from the tradition of the ancients, likewise those which old authors forgot).

ancients, likewise those which old authors forgot.)

In the "Cosmographia Universalis" we have, luckily, rediscovered Waldseemuler's map of the world of 1507, the existence of which at any time Nordeuskjold, even in his "Periplus," denied emphatically. As it has clearly marked, close to the Tropic of Capricorn, the name America, which Waldseemulier, as is wellknown, first proposed in honor of Americus Vespucius in 1507, this is evidently the oldest map that bears the name America. The "Marine Chart" was published first in 1515 by Martinus Waldseemulier and is of general interest, as it shows how Waldseemulier tried to do the injustice he had done to Columbias. For Instance, on this map for "America" is substituted the name "Brasilia sive Terra Papagatil" (the land of parrots).

A Change Demanded.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) rocity must, of course, he in co enacted for the benefit of a few, whill reciprocity throws the markets open to iprocity throws the markets open to equitable exchange. The tariff law I have to be changed, and that by the agrees which will meet for the first to on the first Monday of next Decem-The subject is ripe for discussion w, but the politicians are avoiding it, by want to get past one more election.

A Hard Problem.

(From the Indianapolis News.) How to bring about reciprocity with reducing the tariff is a problem which

CHAFFEE ASKS FOR TROOPS.

Re-enforcements Needed to Quell Insurgent Activity.

Plans for sending additional troops to the Philippines are now under co tion by the War Department. Whether these plans contemplate re-enforcing Gen-eral Chaffee's military establishment, or whether the War Department will satisty itself with merely replacing soldiers who will return to the United States by reason of the expiration of their terms of

enlistment has not been fully determine A month ago the military force in the A menta ago the military torce in the Philippines numbered nearly 41,000 men. With the return of ever 100 men whose terms of enlistment had expired, and whose departure from Manila was announced in a cablegram from General Chaffee several days ago, this force was reduced to nearly 42,000 men. The order-ing home of an engineer battalion and the return of troops previously ordered, will bring his total force very near to 40,000 men. In a cablegram recently re-ceived from General Chaffee, he declares that the men returning to the United States should be replaced by others, so as to bring his total strength to not less

than 41,000 men.
in the opinion of War Department officials, the only way to provide for the immediate strengthening of General Chaffee's army will be to order a regular regiment from the United States to Manila at the earliest possible time. In the expectation of an order from Secretary Root approving of this directions have been issued to Colonel Bird, of the Army Transport Service, to hold the transport Grant at San Francisco until Secretary toot's return. He will then take up the subject, and decide whether or not a regular regiment shall be ordered immediitely to Manila.

It is understood that the plans of the War Department contemplate the send-ing of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, now in the Department of the Columbia, to Manila on the Grant. It has also been decided to the transport Crook, which will sail for Manila about December 1. The troops to go on the Crook have not yet been designated, but it is known that a battailon of regularly organized men will be sent, numbering several hundred troops, and the balance will be made up of recruits from different recruiting stati-

General Chaffee has informed the War Department that he will require three ex-tra transports to assist in bringing home the short-term men within the next six months. The Quartermaster's Department has selected the transports Mendo, Rosecrans, and Egbert for this especial purpose. The Rosecrans and Egbert will leave the Pacific Coast in a few weeks for Mantla, and will carry out supplies and civilian employes. The need of offiand civilian employes. The need of offi-cers in the Philippines has been empha-sized by General Chaffee in his communi-cations to the War Department. Orders have been issued by Acting Secretary Sanger, detaching from recruiting duty those officers who have not had active service in the field for some time, and placing them under orders for Philippine service.

placing them under orders for Philippine service.

It is no secret among War Department officials that the cause of the increased military activity in the Philippines is due to the recent outbreaks in Samar and other parts of the Philippine archipelago, it is the belief of army officers that outbreaks in Samar will influence the lawless element in Luzon, and it would not be surprising if the necessity for renewed aggressive movements on the part of the American troops does not become necessary in Luzon. Another effect of the present condition is that it will cause a postporement of the plans under contemplation by the Secretary of War for the consolidation, of military stations in the islands, it having been his intention as far as possible to abandon many of the minor garrisons and concentrate the troops at important points where quarters could be constructed for them.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BUNCE.

miral Francis M. Bunce, U. S. Navy, re-

The Retired Navai Officer Expires at His Home in Hartford. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.-Rear Ad-

tired, died this morning at his home here." Francis Marvin Bunce was born in Hartford, Conn., December 25, 1805, the son of James Marvin Bunce. He entered the Naval Academy May 28, 1802, and upon graduation, in 1857, was assigned to the sloop Germantown, of the East Inthe sloop Germantown, of the East In-dian Squadron. He served on that sta-tion for two years, and was then trans-ferred to the sloop Macedonia. In April, 1861, he was commissioned Heutenant and assigned to the Penobscot, on the North Atlautic Blockading Station. In the early period of the war he participated in skir-mishes at Yorktown and Gloucester and the engagements at Fort Fisher and the other rebel batteries at the mouth of the Cape Eeer Plizer. His next transfer was

Cape Feer River. His next transfer was to the Pawnee, and then to the Catakalli.

Commissioned lieutenant commander January 16, 1863, he was placed in command of the Dictator, and shortly afterward of the ironclad Monadnock. In the assault and capture of Morris Island the following July his successful management of one of the boats employed in landing troops won for him signal praise. In removing obstructions from interior channels, from Stone River, South Carolina, to Morris Island, and in the embarkation of General Strongs brigade of five regiments and their transportation through these channels to Morris Island his services were effective. He then served on the Patapsco, narticipated in the night boat attack on Fort Sumter and took part in the siege of Charleston until wounded by an explosion of cartridges in November 1853. Later he was ordered on the staff of Admiral Bahlgren as chief of soouts, and served in that capacity until ordered to the command of the monitor Lehigh. On April 6, 1864, he was detached from the South Atlantic blockading squadron and ordered north.

The first extended sea voyage ever made by a monitor was successfully carried to completion by him in command of Cape Fear River. His next transfer was to the Pawnee, and then to the Cata-

of seventeen years and five months in the navy.

Admiral Bunce was in appearance a typical commanding officer, being over six feet in height and splendidly proportioned. He had the reputation in his earlier days of being one of the strongest men in the navy. His having been born on Christmas Day was cited by the men under him as accounting for his success in establishing an atmosphere of cordiality and good fellowship among the enlisted men wherever he went. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was neither harsh nor unnecessarily severe, and his genial temperament made him one of the most popular efficers in the navy among the efficers and men alike. He married in 1864 Mary E. Buil, of Hartford, and had lived in that city since his retirement.

Cublushing Effrontery.

(From the New York Evening Post.) In the United States we now have a vigorous and rapidly growing shipbuilding industry which is a source of profit to its proprietors. There could be no more unblushing effrontery than the de-mand that the Government pay a class of men for conducting an already lucrative

The Aftermath. (From the Philadelphia Record.)

There is no reason to believe that after longress shall assemble any financial legiglation based upon the unwieldiness of the Treasury surplus will have serious consideration. It will keep Secretary Gage busy to guard against a deficit.

(From the Atlanta Journal.)

President Roosevelt's determination to appoint only the best men to office has, very naturally, caused some Republican newspapers to doubt his Republicanism.